

## 82. [*Quercus hypoleucoides* - *Quercus rugosa*] Intermittently Flooded Woodland Association (P)

[Silverleaf oak - Netleaf oak] Intermittently Flooded Woodland Association (P)

This community is characterized by a variably dense (50–70% cover) upper canopy (>5 m) co-dominated by silverleaf oak (*Quercus hypoleucoides*) and netleaf oak (*Quercus rugosa*), with a variable subcanopy (0.5–2 m) often containing Wright’s silktassel (*Garrya wrightii*). These species follow a distinct elevational/exposure gradient in which silverleaf oak (*Q. hypoleucoides*) is most dominant in the low-elevation/more exposed examples, while netleaf oak (*Q. rugosa*) prefers the higher-elevation/more sheltered locations. These species can present as co-dominants, or with either one becoming the sole dominant and the other a common associate. Arizona white oak (*Quercus arizonica*) may be present in some examples but should never out-compete the dominant oak species. Throughout this community, Arizona pine (*Pinus arizonica*), ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*), and Chihuahuan pine (*Pinus leiophylla*) may be present (<0.33) as associates in the upper canopy (>5 m), with cover usually not surpassing 5%. These species should not compete for dominance with the characteristic oaks. Other associates include Wright’s silktassel (*G. wrightii*), black cherry (*Prunus serotina*), Arizona madrone (*Arbutus arizonica*), and Arizona walnut (*Juglans major*).

### Common species

- *Quercus rugosa*
- *Quercus hypoleucoides*
- *Garrya wrightii*

This community is contained within a two-association map class that covers 0.65% (179 ha/442 ac) of the Rincon Mountain District. This intermittently flooded woodland is typically found in mid-elevation drainages and sheltered gullies throughout the large conifer/oak forests ranging from 1,800 to 2,200 meters (5,905–7,217 ft) in elevation. The surface cover is characterized by a mix of large boulders interspersed with fine gravel, often covered with a dense layer of oak leaf litter.



